# Woman's Journal
## And Suffrage News

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## MEXICO PROPOSES TO FREE WOMEN

**Tentative Constitution Plans to Enfranchise All Women Dependent on Themselves**

Woman suffrage is forming one of the points of discussion in the Mexican Constitutional Convention at Queretaro.

"The Constitution will not be completed for another month," writes David Lawrence, special correspondent of the New York Evening Post. "It is an interesting document, as tentatively drawn, a rather progressive chart of rights. Take, for instance, the woman suffrage article which it is being proposed shall be included in the Constitution. All women would not be permitted to vote, but only unmarried women who are occupied in professional work—such as the law, medicine, teaching, bookkeeping, stenography, etc.—but not in manual labor. The daughters of wealthy people would not be permitted to vote, the theory being that they are dependent on others who exercise a voice in the community. Similarly, the moment any of these young women, who are entitled to vote because they are self-supporting, become married they lose their franchise, as the husband thereafter can vote for the family. The argument that is making headway in the Assembly is that, if an ignorant day-laborer can vote, certainly a school teacher in the same community ought to have the right of suffrage.

"Eventually, of course, not every day-laborer will be permitted to vote. Revolution, however, sprung from the people wouldn't dare to incorporate any restrictions on voting in the Constitution at present. but, after a time, perhaps a few years, doubtless before the 1920 election, suffrage will be restricted to those in the republic who can read and write, and women of all classes may then be granted suffrage."

## WM. ALLEN WHITE ON "CHIVALRY"

**Compares Treatment of Women in Massachusetts to Their Power in Colorado**

"Aren't we chivalrous to the ladies?" asks William Allen White's Emporia Gazette. "Don't we just naturally love 'em to death, and fight, bleed and die for 'em? They don't need the ballot—not for a minute. But some way, when they get it, they use it. For instance:

"Governor Carlson of Colorado was defeated. The women did it. He vetoed a number of bills pushed by the women through the Legislature. In Massachusetts the women have no vote. and twenty-eight bills bearing on the interests of women or children failed to pass, and not a man responsible for the failure of these bills was defeated.

"Of course, the women don't need the ballot; we men are just so mortally chivalrous that we wouldn't see the women snubbed for the world."

## "Now For The Rules Committee"

## CITY PAYS $25 TO RECORD VOTE

**Guardsman Was Only One from District—Inspectors and Printing Necessary, Nevertheless**

"New York City will pay about $25 to record the vote of one member of the New York National Guard, who cast his ballot while on duty in Texas," says a press dispatch.

The guardsman lives on Blackwell's Island, in the harbor, and is the only guardsman from that election district. But four election inspectors, at $5 each, must visit the district and record the vote, while printing and other expenses will bring the total to $25. It will cost the city $35,000 for the 4,000 National Guard votes cast.

And yet the statement is still made that if women vote the cost of elections will increase!

## CABARETS TO RUN WITHOUT WOMEN

**Montana Attorney-General Expected to Enforce State Statute on Entertainments**

When Attorney-General S. C. Ford takes office in Montana, women entertainers will be barred from cabarets in all parts of the State, says the Butte Miner.

"Mr. Ford has made no public announcement on the matter, but it is reported that he takes the position the State statute prohibits the employment of women in such places of entertainment and that he will enforce the law."

## MOSCOW OPEN TO WOMEN STUDENTS

**Russian Ministry of Education and Faculty Put Girls on Equal Plane**

Women will hereafter be admitted to Moscow University, the oldest and most authoritative university in the empire, on the same terms as men. The Russian ministry of education and the faculty council of the university have conjointly announced that hereafter women will be admitted in full equality with the men, in all courses. Their diplomas will have equal standing and women graduates will be equally welcomed in important professional posts. "This," says a press dispatch, "is, perhaps, the greatest triumph that women have secured in Russia."

Russian educators are seriously considering the advisability also of allowing high school girls to get as thorough schooling as high school boys. Hitherto, the instruction of girls has been less exacting than that of boys and has necessitated a supplementary examination for them before admission could be gained to the universities.

## MRS. PENNYBACKER WORKS FOR CAUSE

**Former Head of Federation Joins Austin Suffrage Club and Forms Another**

In an address recently delivered at Creedmoor, Texas, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker definitely committed herself to the suffrage cause. Mrs. Pennybacker declined, so long as she was president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to take an active part in the suffrage movement. She joined the Austin Suffrage Society about two months ago.

Mrs. Pennybacker was the principal speaker at the meeting called for the purpose of organizing a suffrage club at Creedmore and made an argument for equal rights which aroused the greatest enthusiasm. A suffrage society was organized with twenty-two members.

## WOMEN SWELL OREGON'S VOTE

**Electorate of State Increases 90 Per Cent. Over 1912 With Women at Polls**

In Oregon, the total vote for President of the United States, according to the official announcement at Salem, Dec. 21, was 260,613, an increase of 90 per cent. over 1912. According to the same announcement, the prohibition amendment carried by 5,261.

This is the first presidential election in which Oregon women have voted.

## MISS RANKIN MAY HOLD BALANCE

**Republicans Lead Democrats by Only One Vote and That May Be Hers.**

Revised returns on the national election indicate that Miss Jeannette Rankin may have a controlling vote in the new Congress when it meets next March. The Republicans have a lead of one vote over the Democrats, according to latest figures, and Miss Rankin can cast the one vote. Miss Rankin, in conjunction with the handful of independents, may have a deciding voice in many matters that come up before the House. The personnel of the House now stands: Republicans 214, Democrats 213, Independents 2. Progressives 2, Prohibitionist 1, Socialist 1, contested 2. A majority is 218, hence, should either Democrats or Republicans win both of the contests, they still would be short of a majority.

## APPOINT WOMEN FOR INAUGURAL

**Two Washington Suffragists Have Honor Given For First Time in History.**

Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner and Mrs. James H. Boggs of Washington, D. C., have just been appointed to the Inaugural Committee for the ceremonies at the inauguration of President Wilson next March. This is the first time in the history of the country that women have received this honor.

Both Mrs. Stoner and Mrs. Boggs are ardent suffragists, and Mrs. Stoner has traveled extensively for suffrage throughout the South. In many Southern cities she has held the first suffrage street meetings, and she took an active part in the recent West Virginia campaign. Mrs. Stoner is president of the Kate Gordon Chapter of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference at the capital, and Mrs. Boggs is a member. They were prominent workers among women Democrats in the Presidential campaign.

## FAMOUS ENGLISH AUTHOR ENDORSES

**Creator of "Sherlock Holmes" Finds Women's War Service Telling Suffrage Argument**

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the famous author and creator of "Sherlock Holmes," came out for equal suffrage in a letter to the London Times Nov. 28.

"Hats off to the women of Britain," he wrote. "Even all the exertions of the militants shall not in future prevent me from being an advocate for their vote, for those who have helped to save the State should be allowed to help to guide it."

# No Library For Women

### Will of Eighteenth Century Gentleman Expressly Prohibited Them from Access to Books

Seldom is the spirit of the 18th century country gentleman more clearly revealed in its unthinking disregard of democracy and its contempt for women than in an old will which has been resurrected at the death of the proprietor of an entailed estate.

Andrew Bowman of Fife purchased some landed property in 1750 and also built up a large library of the classics and engravings.

His will entailed not only the real estate, but the library also. His heirs were forbidden to sell or lend the books, and, according to a London paper writing of the death of the last owner of the property, the heir "is bound to keep a suitable room for the library in his house and to allow free access to it to the neighboring gentlemen, there to read and study. He is also bound to have a basin with water and towel that the books may not be soiled with unclean hands, and women and children are expressly prohibited from having access to the library."

Reading, according to this gentleman of Fife, was reserved for gentlemen. No mere farmers or tenants should have access to these books, despite the fact that their entailment was for a semi-public purpose. They should be available for the gentlemen of the neighborhood only.

Andrew Bowman may have excluded children from the library out of fear that the books would be soiled, although more likely he considered it meet for young people to sit with folded hands.

But what of the women? asks the Des Moines Register and Leader. They could be trusted to the use of water and the towel so explicitly provided for in the will. Their exclusion had naught to do with cleanliness or the preservation of the library. Women, according to the English or Scotch country gentleman of 1750, had no business with books. The narrowly interpreted declaration, "Woman's place is in the home," reads differently in 1750. Then it was "Woman's place is in the kitchen." Or if not in the kitchen, in the sewing room or in the tea room—anywhere but in the library.

The making of a will such as that of Andrew Bowman in this day would render it an easy matter for disinherited relatives to have the testament overthrown on the ground of mental incapacity, even overlooking the feature that the entailment of an estate is illegal in the United States.

A provision excluding women from a library and providing that it shall be available only for "neighboring gentlemen" is so foreign to the present day that it is difficult to understand how it could ever have reflected the spirit of a generation. Yet Andrew Bowman was not an isolated misogynist. He typified the attitude of his day toward the mental capabilities of woman and her intellectual privileges.

# PAY TRIBUTE TO INEZ MILHOLLAND

### Statuary Hall in the Nation's Capitol Scene of Memorial to Suffrage Leader.

Suffragists from all parts of the nation joined Christmas afternoon in a striking tribute to Inez Milholland Boissevain, the young suffrage leader, whose death in Los Angeles last month followed a vigorous campaign which she conducted throughout the country in behalf of the Federal suffrage amendment, in the Capitol at Washington.

In Statuary Hall, where services were held for Lincoln, and where Garfield was offered a national tribute, where Washington and Lee and Garfield and Roger Williams made their fights for independence, her memorial service was held. No such tribute has ever been paid a woman before. In the whole history of the country no such memorial service has been held in Statuary Hall for one who had no monument there.

In spite of the attractions of a holiday afternoon, nearly a thousand people gave up Christmas engagements to fill the floor and galleries of the hall, which were decorated with banners of purple, white and gold, the colors of the Congressional Union under whose auspices the meeting was held. Among the gathering were Congressmen and other government officials. Miss Anne Martin of Nevada presided, and the speakers were Senator Sutherland of Utah, who introduced the Federal amendment in the Senate; Miss Maud Younger of California, a fellow-worker with Mrs. Boissevain; ex-Representative Rowland B. Mahany of New York and Mrs. William Kent.

The ceremony opened with a picturesque procession of women and young girls bearing the tri-colored suffrage banners, headed by a surpliced choir, who marched slowly across the plaza from the Congressional Library to the east entrance of the Capitol, passed through the rotunda, and filed down the centre aisle of the hall, and grouped themselves about the walls in front of the statues of the famous Americans to whom the room is dedicated.

Leading the procession was the banner which Inez Milholland herself carried in the New York suffrage parade in 1910, which bore the inscription:

**Forward out of error,**
**Leave behind the night;**
**Forward through the darkness,**
**Forward into light.**

All the speakers laid stress on the sacrifice which Mrs. Boissevain had made in giving her life to the suffrage cause.

Those in charge of the meeting took occasion to call upon President Wilson to give his support to the Federal suffrage amendment. The resolution to the President said,

"Those who are working in the cause for which Inez Milholland Boissevain died, who know the thousands of other women throughout the world bearing unflinchingly its sacrifices and labors and exhaustion, turn to the President of this democracy with the plea that he intercede to stop such waste of human life and effort; for by her death there has been made clear the constant, unnoticed tragedy of this prolonged effort for a freedom that is acknowledged just, but is still denied. There is no need in the United States to prolong this struggle of the women."

# THE WOMAN PROSECUTOR

### Editorial in the Chicago News

Women of public spirit who intelligently demand simple justice for members of their sex take a sound position when they assert that women lawyers should be employed to prosecute women offenders against the law.

For some singular reason the woman charged with a grave crime who appears for trial before a jury of men in this community, particularly if she possesses some measure of feminine charm, apparently can count almost certainly upon acquittal. This state of things has existed for years. It is demoralizing.

Unfortunately it is not possible to say with truth that murder committed by a woman is no murder. If a woman prosecutor should make it clear to twelve men in the jury box that they really take a degrading view of womanhood if they refuse to permit the punishment of woman criminals, those worthies might consent to do their duty.

It is probable that the time has come for the State's attorney to place a woman lawyer on his staff of assistants. Such an aid to the punishment and prevention of crime might well be selected with the approval of women's clubs and other organizations interested in the protection of the home and the family. If the woman prosecutor were the right kind of woman and the right kind of prosecutor she should prove a great assistance in the preparation and trial of cases in which women were interested as defendants or as important witnesses.

# CATERERS SHOULD MEET STANDARDS

### Kansas Health Officer Points Out Food Will Be Impure if Handlers Are Dirty

Examinations at stated intervals of all persons engaged in handling foodstuffs is urged by Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the Kansas Board of Health. He says it is not enough to watch the purity of the foods; the men and women engaged in catering to the public must be clean in addition.

Dr. Crumbine remarks:

"Pure foods handled by unclean or unhealthy persons may be as dangerous to public health as impure foods. We know that typhoid fever is spread by carriers. Tuberculosis, diphtheria, smallpox and probably infantile paralysis may be spread in the same way. These carriers may appear hale and healthy, and get employment in groceries and meat markets. In fact, health records show they frequently do.

"What we need is authority to give the men and women working in food factories, groceries and meat markets frequent physical examinations to see that they are not spreading any disease.

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Judge W. H. S. Thompson, in the Federal District Court in Pittsburgh, Dec. 23, handed down an opinion holding valid the Federal corrupt practices act under which indictments were found against seventy-two brewery corporations of Pennsylvania and the United States Brewers' Association of New York for alleged misuse of funds in connection with the re-election to the United States Senate of Boies Penrose in 1914.

# MUST HAVE VOTE TO SETTLE COSTS

### Woman, the Home Economist, Handicapped in the Market, Says Indianapolis Times

The need for the ballot in handling the high cost of living problem is expressed by the Indiana Daily Times:

"Woman, the home economist, who meets the high cost of foodstuffs at first hand, and who must solve problems set by food monopolists, must and will have her proper and just part in helping make her government, the legislation and the law-enforcement agencies which shall find and punish all who are guilty of extorting unreasonable profits from the vital needs and helplessness of the people. As things stand today, woman in Indiana is without recourse. She has no part in electing public officers. She has no voice in selecting lawmakers. She cannot take part in the making of laws to protect society against rapacity and greed such as now control the markets where foods must be bought."

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A traveling man in Poughkeepsie said this week that "Women do not want the vote"—he had heard so many of them say so. Said a suffragist to him: "Now, you are selling Aunt Mehitabel's pancake flour; in the course of my life I remember hearing but three women say they liked that flour. Would you want me to infer that all of the other women thought it was no good?"

# STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Woman's Journal Corporation will be held at the headquarters of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, 167 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., on Monday, January 8, 1917, at 10.30 A. M. The stockholders are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Directors,

Alice Stone Blackwell, Pres.
Catherine Wilde, Clerk.

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A good part of Georgia's contribution to the Democratic National Committee to help meet the deficit after the election was raised in a single day. "Credit for the success of the effort is given to women," says a special dispatch to the New York Times.

# READS JOURNAL ON STREET CAR

"I wish I could afford to be of more help to the Journal," writes Erna Husman of Chicago; "the only thing I can do is the little advertising in street cars and other public places where I read the paper and hold it in such a way that people in the car can readily see it, whereupon I have women come to me asking me for the address of the Journal. Many, many more women would be only too glad to take such a paper if they knew its existence."

# CALIFORNIA CARES FOR HUMANE LAWS

### Votes of Women Bring Advanced Legislation for Protecting Children and Age Limits

California is already well known for its adoption of the equal guardianship law for children, the red light abatement and injunction act, the minimum wage and eight-hour day for women and the defeat of the race-track gambling bill.

Among other laws which have found their way into the California statute books, owing largely to women voters, are: One for a detention home for girls, carrying a $200,000 appropriation; a birth registration law; an amendment to the child labor law raising the age limit; regulating street trades and prohibiting children under 16 from working in certain dangerous industries; a compulsory education law keeping children under 16 in school until they have passed at least the eighth grade; the home teachers' bill; the bastardy act, requiring the father to support his illegitimate child; the free use of all public school houses; the teachers' pension bill; a standard of weights and measures with a provision for a State superintendent to control it, and a law for the State registration of nurses.

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"Such is the intelligence, moral quality and patriotism of womankind that the larger the part that woman consents to take in affairs affecting the general welfare, the better will be the results."—Representative Louis C. Cramton of Michigan.

# A LETTER

"Many times I have said I would write to you in answer to your very nice letters, but could you but see me at my 'daily rounds' you would know I did not have much time to write during the week. I do like your little paper immensely, but I cannot afford the $1 a year to take it. I have two children that I have to support. I have a husband, but I live in a State where the man has to support his wife and family in name only. I have the dearest little home, given to me by a friend (the same friend who gave me The Woman's Journal for one year), and this last Spring I was trying to get the State law to force my husband to give something towards the support of myself and children and in no way would they force him to do that unless I gave up my dear little home and left him in possession of all that I make my living from. That I would not do, so held on and outsiders came to my assistance and helped me to live. I merely wanted to show you that women need a hand in the affairs of this State. We are 75 years behind the times. If I could, I would take your paper and spend $100 to have it sent to women in our State. I am English by birth and education. Thank you for sending the paper for so long. I trust the cause may win through soon."

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It will take more than a sex prejudice finally to abridge freedom; it will take more than a sex tradition finally to defeat liberty.—Daniel A. Poling, Superintendent of Christian Endeavor, in "Speeches of the Flying Squadron."

## SENATORIAL LINE UP ON SUFFRAGE

**Congressional Record Shows 54 Ayes to 15 Nays on Referendum in District**

The vote in the United States Senate last week on woman suffrage in the District of Columbia prohibition referendum was as follows:

**For suffrage 54: Ashurst, Borah, Brady, Chamberlain, Clapp, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Fernald, Gore, Gronna, Harding, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, Husting, Johnson, Me., Johnson, S. Dak., Jones, Kenyon, Kern, Kirby, La Follette, Lane, Lee, Md., McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Norris, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Pittman, Poindexter, Pomerene, Saulsbury, Sheppard, Sherman, Smith, Ariz., Smith, Mich., Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Townsend, Vardaman, Walsh, Warren, Watson, Williams, Works.**

**Against suffrage: Bankhead, Beckham, Brandegee, Bryan, Culberson, du Pont, Fletcher, Hardwick, James, Martin, Va., Martine, N. J., Overman, Swanson, Underwood, Wadsworth.**

**It was announced that other Senators would, if possible, have voted as follows:**

**For: Shafroth, Clark, Catron.**

**Against: Chilton, Smith of S. C.**

## SENATE'S VOTE INCREASES HOPE

**Test on District Referendum Shows Many New Names on Suffrage Side**

Telegrams of surprised delight over the vote of 54 to 15 in the United States Senate last week in favor of permitting women in the District of Columbia to vote deluged national suffrage leaders. The fact that there will be no exercise of the franchise, due to the defeat of the whole referendum amendment a little later, does not detract from the pleasure of the suffragists.

Utter amazement was expressed in the telegrams and by the leaders themselves at the sudden conversion to suffrage of such Senators as Penrose and Oliver of Pennsylvania, Gronna of North Dakota, Harding and Pomerene of Ohio, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Hughes of New Jersey, Johnson of South Dakota, Kirby of Arkansas, Saulsbury of Delaware, Tillman of South Carolina, Vardaman and Williams of Mississippi and Watson of Indiana.

"I am particularly glad to observe that the old idea in the minds of so many Senators from the South that the franchise should not be forced on women without their being consulted is apparently dying away," said Mrs. Catt, as she read a telegram from a suffragist in Mississippi inquiring what methods had been used to convert Senators Vardaman and Williams. "A careful study of the Congressional Record shows that there was no purpose to inquire of the women of the District whether they wanted the ballot or not. Fifty-four United States Senators voted that the women should be enlisted to vote on this referendum.

"So evidently these Southern Senators who voted with us have gotten bravely over their fear that forcing the ballot on women would unsex us. I am deeply thankful, and we will now go ahead with our plans to insure a two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives as speedily as possible, since we have evidently much more than a two-thirds majority in the Senate whenever we need it for the submission of the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

## NEW PREMIER IS ALLY OF CAUSE

**Lloyd George's 1913 Utterance on Women's Rights Has Significance for Future**

The accession of Lloyd George to the English premiership may bring equal suffrage quicker than had been expected. The Chicago Herald in this connection points out that in August, 1913, at the time of the failure of the conciliation bill, which proposed to extend the ballot to women with property, the Welsh orator did not assist the bill because he wanted working women included in it. At that time he said:

"I have long been a convinced advocate of woman suffrage and am now firmer than ever in supporting it. It seems to me a necessary and desirable consequence of the vast extension of the functions of government which the last century and a half has witnessed. No franchise bill can ever again be brought forward in this country without raising the whole problem of whether you are going to exclude more than half the citizens of the land. Women have entered pretty nearly every sphere of commerce and industry and professional activity and public employment, and there never was a time when the nation stood more in need of the special experience, instincts and sympathy of womanhood in the management of its affairs."

That statement of August, 1913, has a rare significance for the future, says the Herald.

## CHILD LABOR DAY TO BE OBSERVED

**"Look Around You Day" Picked by National Committee for Jan. 27-29**

Child Labor Day will be observed by churches, Jan. 28, synagogues, Jan. 27, and schools and clubs, Jan. 29, this year, and the National Child Labor Committee announces it as a "Look-around-you Day."

"It is not the child in some far-away mill or mine we ask you to think of," says the Committee, "but the child just around the corner—the cash girl in the down-town department store, the baker's delivery boy, the newsie and the messenger, the child workers you see every day and therefore accept as facts of life. They are not all of them working under good conditions. Many of them work long hours; many of them come in contact with evil influences; many of them have not had their proper schooling. What do you know about them?"

## A CORRECTION

Official returns from South Dakota show that prohibition carried by 11,998, and not by 203, as had been reported and was published in the Woman's Journal of Dec. 9.

In telegraphing Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, chairman of the Washington committee, many of the State suffrage leaders mentioned that they were sending telegrams of congratulations to their own Senators, particularly in cases where Senators had hitherto opposed woman suffrage.

## TAYLOR OPPOSED ONLY IN COLLEGE

**Dr. Davis Says Late Vassar President Was Not Anti, As Had Been Thought**

Dr. James Monroe Taylor, president emeritus of Vassar College, who died last week, was not so conservative as he was generally considered, says Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Vassar, 1893.

In speaking of the fact that he always opposed woman suffrage in Vassar, she says: "After he left college I was a fellow-guest of his at a box party during the time when the New York State campaign for suffrage was at its height. He knew that I was an active worker for it. He told me then that he was not opposed to suffrage for women, but that he did not feel that a college was a place for propaganda. It was a question of proportions and proprieties, not of his own personal belief. His position had been misconstrued, he said. He looked upon education from a cultural point of view primarily."

## HANCOCK COUNTY, W. VA., CARRIED

**Has Large Number of High Schools and, with Brooke, Leads State in Education**

Hancock County was the banner county in West Virginia in favoring the suffrage amendment. Mrs. J. A. Todd is the chairman of the county organization for suffrage. Hancock and Brooke Counties were the two counties in the State that gave suffrage majorities. These two counties also lead the State in the matter of education. Brooke County has the smallest percentage of illiteracy of any county in the the State, and Hancock has more high schools than Brooke. Hancock county voted in favor of suffrage by a majority of 298 and Brooke County by a majority of 134.

## CHICAGO WOMEN ASK ECONOMY

**Want Comfort-Stations, But Urge Moderation in Size of Bonds for Them**

That women's participation in politics leads to sane economy in city finances is the substance of an editorial in the Chicago Herald of Dec. 20.

"The plea of the Woman's City Club for moderation in proposing bond issues is altogether timely. Public comfort stations are undoubtedly needed in Chicago. In fact, this same organization of women was among the first to point out the desirability of creating such utilities.

"But there is no necessity for building in the 'grand manner.' A small, tentative beginning is the safe course. Then the city can profit by experience. To issue half a million dollars' worth of bonds might be altogether extravagant. A fraction of that sum would suffice for the present. Some clubwomen suggest that $100,000 should be the maximum issue.

"In so doing they have set an excellent example of moderation to the aldermen. Now, as seldom before, Chicago would appreciate an exhibition of intelligent economy from the council. The proper business of the city must be carried on and paid for. Reasonable growth must be fostered. But withal financial restraint is wholly to be desired. The suffragists have made another demonstration of sane citizenship. The aldermen should accept their suggestion."

# Two Letters And A Question

Here are two letters from two women, each of whom claims to be a suffragist. They are two of the most interesting letters that have recently come to the office with the request to have the suffrage paper discontinued. One is from Glasgow, Kentucky, and the other is from Newberry, South Carolina.

December 4, 1916.

Publishers Woman's Journal,
Boston, Mass.

Sirs:

I wrote you some weeks ago to discontinue my subscription to your paper and gave as my reason the fact that no occasion for saying something derogatory of President Wilson is ever passed by. Motives are attributed to him that, as all fair-minded people know, never for one moment, came into his mind. He is accused of all kinds of underhand things, either outright or by innuendo.

One of my earliest recollections is my father's strong advocacy of woman's suffrage. I have never known anything except to be a suffragist. I am proud to count my personal friends some of our country's leading suffragists. But along with my suffrage views I am a Democrat and above all a Wilsonite, and I will not read a paper that in my mind is unfair to him. I am sorry you did not receive my note of discontinuance when it was sent.

December, 1916.

Editor Woman's Journal,
Boston.

Dear Madam:

I have been so hurt by the way men vote here that I feel impelled to write you. A man may run for the highest office in the State and be elected when he leads an immoral and profligate life; why? Because the majority of the men say: **"We do not believe these reports about the candidate's morals."** They think that excuses them. They do not think they should investigate the man's morals before voting for him.

As long as men who lead profligate lives and use women for degrading purposes are elected to any office, and especially the highest in the gift of the people, the White Slave Traffic will flourish and young boys will go the downward road.

I had felt that women wanted to vote as a means to an end, to better conditions, to be able to stop the exploiting of women, to conserve life and morals. Imagine my horror on reading the editorial in The Woman's Journal on Mr. Wilson's morals, saying the women did not believe the reports about Mr. Wilson's morals. Not one word about investigating before voting. Are women to do as men have been doing all these years past—salving their conscience by saying: "We don't believe these reports"?

I have been an ardent suffragist but that editorial about Mr. Wilson's morals has cooled my ardor and I ask you to discontinue The Woman's Journal to me.

The editorial which made these two women discontinue taking their suffrage paper was printed in The Woman's Journal of November 18, 1916, under the title, "Mr. Wilson's Morals." It would be illuminating, in the light of these two letters, for each of our subscribers to reread that editorial.

One woman discontinues because she approves of Mr. Wilson and the other, because she disapproves of him. We have their own word for it that they are suffragists. They are well-meaning women. They care deeply for the welfare of the nation. Yet they will let one single editorial set them off. If The Woman's Journal had turned its columns over to a defence of Mr. Wilson or to an attack on him, they could not have done more.

These are samples of some of the letters received in a week.

Some suffragists drop their paper if it says a thing and some if it doesn't say it. And so the subscription list of a propaganda paper is whittled down. One might work a thousand years to build up a subscription list, but what would be the result if subscribers were not more stable than these two correspondents?

Agnes Ryan.

## DEATH CLAIMS MRS. L. BARNABY

**Attended First Suffrage Convention Ohio Held—Voted, But in California**

The death of Mrs. Laura (Stanton) Barnaby at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 12, in her 97th year, closes a beautiful life, the life of one who had ever been an advocate of woman suffrage and an opponent of human slavery.

She was one of the signers of the call for the first convention ever held in Ohio, that at Salem, O., in 1850, to secure for woman the right to vote. Not until after her 90th year and after she had left her native State, was it given her to exercise a right so long withheld.

## SOUTH DAKOTA TO START AFRESH

**Vote Has Increased Each Time—Want Referendum Again in 1918**

The suffragists of South Dakota, at a meeting in Huron, Dec. 16, voted to ask for a resubmission of the amendment at the coming session of the State Legislature. Suffrage workers will start a campaign immediately as they believe that the sentiment of the people of the State and of the members of the Legislature is favorable to resubmission.

At the Huron conference Mrs. John Pyle, State president, said: "Even though the amendment has been submitted by the last two Legislatures to the voters, each time it has gained thousands of votes and the women feel it is a question of justice and right, the paramount issue in the United States, and until this right is extended to all women in the country it will continue to be an issue.

# THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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## A BRIGHT RETROSPECT

The year's end is the time for retrospect. In no former year has the suffrage movement made so marked a growth in public opinion as in 1916. Looking back over the long road by which we have come, we see how few and far apart were the gains in the early days, and how much thicker and faster they have come as time advanced.

Ninety years ago women could not vote anywhere, except at municipal elections in Sweden and a few other places in Europe.

In the forty years from 1830 to 1870, women were given full suffrage in Wyoming, municipal suffrage in England, Finland, Victoria and New South Wales, and school suffrage in Kentucky, Kansas and Ontario.

In the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, women were given municipal suffrage in Kansas, Scotland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Iceland, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory; school suffrage in Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, New Jersey and Oklahoma, and full suffrage in the Isle of Man. In Montana, tax-paying women were given a vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

In the twenty years from 1890 to 1910, women were given full suffrage in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Norway, Finland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales; municipal suffrage in Ireland, Denmark and the province of Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol), and school suffrage in Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Delaware and Wisconsin. In Louisiana, in Michigan, and in all the towns and villages of New York State, tax-paying women were given a vote on questions of local taxation. In Iowa and Kansas women were given a vote on bonding propositions, and in Minnesota a vote for library trustees. In France women engaged in trade were given a vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Belgium women were given a vote for the Conseils des Prudhommes.

In the seven years from 1910 to 1916, inclusive, women have been given full suffrage in Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Alaska, Denmark, Bosnia and Yucatan; municipal suffrage in South Africa, in Laibach (Austria), Baroda (India), and Belize (Honduras); and school suffrage in New Mexico. The Kingdom of Wurtemberg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for members of the Chamber of Agriculture; and local rights of suffrage were extended to women in a number of cities, ranging from Canada to the Gulf.

It will be observed that full suffrage for women has made more progress during the last seven years than during the previous seventy. In 1916, also, the first woman was elected to Congress; and the women of the United States were for the first time an important factor in a great national election.

The Federal Amendment for woman suffrage, which eight years ago was looked upon by the majority of Congressmen as wholly negligible, has become a burning question, commanding the anxious attention of the party leaders on both sides; and, for the first time, every political party in the country has declared in its national platform that women ought to vote. Even the great war, so dreadful and destructive in every other aspect, has brought equal suffrage nearer in Europe—in England, actually within sight—because of the splendid war service rendered by the women. The history of the years bears out the words of a Mexican poet:

"Humanity knows that a mysterious soul causes everything to move upward by a starry stair. What was a thorn yesterday will be a rose tomorrow; what yesterday was a chrysalis, tomorrow will be a butterfly; what yesterday was a wish, tomorrow will be a wing!"

The current is now setting strongly our way; but that is no reason for us to rest on our oars. On the contrary, this is just the time for us to work harder than ever, in order to grasp the victory which, as Mrs. Catt told us at Atlantic City, now hangs just within our reach.

A. S. B.

## JUDGE LINDSEY MISQUOTED

We continue this week the review of the pink pamplet, "The Case Against Woman Suffrage," which was published and widely circulated by the Man Suffrage Association of New York in last year's campaign.

The overwhelming weight of evidence from the enfranchised States shows that the people there are pleased with equal suffrage. The anti-suffragists at the east cling desperately to the very few utterances on the other side, and wear them threadbare by constant quotation. The pink pamphlet lays especial stress upon two, one attributed to Judge Lindsey, the other really spoken—in a casual conversation fourteen years ago—by the late Judge Moses Hallett, of Colorado. The compiler of the pamphlet quotes them over and over again, like a man in delirium (see pages 19, 32, 36 and 37). He says:

"Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of the Denver Juvenile Court, himself a suffragist, or whose position is accredited to the suffragists, is quoted in the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune for Jan. 17, 1914, as saying:

"'I am not in sympathy with the feminist movement in this country at the present time. . . . The one great argument of the feminist is that it will make better men. As I see it, it will make looser women. . . . In a single stroke she would break down all the barriers that have protected the legitimacy of our children for centuries.'"

Newspaper interviews are notoriously unreliable; and this particular passage is a shameless misquotation. In a letter to Mrs. Ladd M. Wood, of Denver, published in The Woman's Journal of May 13, 1916, Judge Lindsey writes:

"I am glad to correct a very unjust if not an unscrupulous use of an interview attributed to me in the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, and used by the anti-suffragists. The facts concerning that interview were:

"I was chatting with a reporter, who asked me substantially this: Did I believe in the radical contentions of some so-called feminists, who believed, for example, that women were justified in having children regardless of the conventions that call for the marriage tie? I said I did not. I said that in this day and age the protection of women demanded respect for these conventions which some feminists were disposed to treat lightly. I particularly emphasized that it was not the leaders of the suffrage movement who were making any such radical demands. I always insisted that the demands of the suffragists were just, but that some of the demands of the feminists—an entirely different matter—were questionable. Many of the feminists making these extreme demands are in States or countries where suffrage has made the least progress; and I believe that the success of woman suffrage would do much towards allaying any such demands or contentions of these extremists among feminists.

"I did say that such demands and such contentions as to the rights of women to bear children regardless of the marriage tie, in my judgment, under our present conditions and civilization, would more likely pull women down than lift men up. This was simply my opinion on a matter entirely different from questions pertaining to suffrage.

"You may rest assured that I never said or had any occasion to say that the suffrage movement encouraged or tended to encourage this sort of radical feminism. My belief is that it has just the opposite effect. The failure to give women their natural and normal rights, such as men have in the making of law, is, in my judgment, chiefly responsible for the very radical contentions of some of the feminists. These radical contentions have never found root in Colorado, or in any suffrage State to my knowledge."

The statement falsely ascribed to Judge Lindsey has been a stock argument of the anti-suffragists for years, and has been quoted by them thousands of times; yet there proves to be absolutely nothing in it.

Observe that the author of the pink pamphlet is not even willing to admit that Judge Lindsey believes in votes for women. He calls Lindsey "a suffragist, or whose position is accredited to the suffragists." Yet Lindsey has written and spoken for suffrage on countless occasions, and has over and over again protested against the persistent efforts of the opponents to wrest his words to their purposes.

A. S. B.

## ANOTHER BROKEN REED

Another broken reed upon which the pink pamphlet leans is a remark made by the late Judge Moses Hallett, of Colorado—an aged Federal Judge, with a reputation for eccentricity—during a visit that he made to Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1902. He said that equal suffrage had produced "no special reforms." Commenting upon his statement, The Woman's Journal said on April 19, 1902:

"Colorado owes directly to her women the laws making fathers and mothers joint guardians of their children, raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen, establishing a State Industrial School for Girls and a State Home for Dependent Children, removing the emblems from the Australian ballot (the nearest approach to the establishment of an educational qualification for suffrage), enlarging women's property rights, and providing an annual appropriation to buy books for the State library; also in Denver ordinances placing drinking fountains on the streets, forbidding expectoration in public places, and requiring smoke-consuming chimneys on all public and business buildings. Equal suffrage has also led to a much better enforcement of the laws forbidding the employment in factories of children under fourteen, requiring merchants to provide their saleswomen with seats, and others of the same general character. In addition to those improved laws which are distinctly and undoubtedly due to equal suffrage, the women have been largely instrumental in securing several Humane Society bills, the establishment of parental schools and a State board of arbitration, laws for the protection of forest trees and for the care of the feeble minded. Equal suffrage has made it easier to get liberal appropriations for education; it has largely increased the number of women serving upon educational and charitable boards; and it has more than quadrupled the number of no-license towns in Colorado. This last fact alone is a sufficient answer to the assertion that the worse class of women are more inclined to vote than the better sort."

The foregoing was written when there had been only three sessions of the Colorado Legislature since the granting of equal suffrage. Since then the list of "specific reforms" has been much lengthened; but Judge Hallett's old remark of fourteen years ago, which was not true even then, is still quoted as if it applied to present conditions.

Judge Hallett also said that he believed if the question of granting equal suffrage were resubmitted, it would be defeated by a large majority. At that time equal suffrage existed in Colorado only by statute, as a peculiar clause in the Colorado constitution had permitted it to be granted by an act of the Legislature, ratified by a referendum vote. After Judge Hallett expressed this misguided opinion, Colorado revised its election laws, and woman suffrage was incorporated into the constitution by a majority almost three times as large as that which it had received on the original vote. Last spring a long list of the most prominent business men of Denver signed their names to a published statement calling attention to this fact. They pointed to it as the most complete refutation of J. B. Maling's assertions that most people in Colorado were disgusted with equal suffrage. And yet that old prophecy of Hallet's continues to be solemnly circulated by the opponents of equal rights, years and years after it has been flatly disproved by the facts!

Next week we shall continue the review of this amazing pamphlet.

A. S. B.

## OUR BEST ASSET

The Federal Children's Bureau, under Julia C. Lathrop, continues to prove its usefulness. Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, writes in The Survey:

"The fourth annual report confirms the conviction that no social worker, in whatever field of activity, is well read who is not familiar with the publications of this bureau. Modest as their form and simple as their language, they are scientific in the finest sense of that much-abused word. The facts in them are collected by competent people, sifted with skill and scrupulous care, and made public in forms available for all who can read English.

"And what long-neglected facts, on what fundamentals of the life of the nation! The birth, life and death of legions of native citizens condemned to extinction in infancy by the neglect of the community and the common lack of standards of income for working-class families; the cruel because needless death in childbirth of tens of thousands of mothers; the infinite variety of means discovered for 'putting baby on the map,' for keeping child-saving in the foreground of community life at least during Baby Week in every year. Only our stupendous immigration can explain our surviving our callous disregard of our century-long waste of mothers

and children and of the means at hand for saving them.

"Since the foundation of the bureau every State of the forty-eight has improved its registration of births. And this is no mere coincidence. For the bureau makes the very process of gathering its needed facts a means of enlisting people to act on them. While inquiring into infant mortality in a city, it stirs by the very manner of its questioning the people of that city to reduce that mortality.

"Nowhere in the world, therefore, can students find government reports like the four modest pamphlets in which, once a year, this bureau has given an account of its activities. For its task is unique: 'To investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children.'

"The bureau reports in multiform ways. Its printed official documents, free from all padding, all jargon, and all jumbling of figures, are sadly limited in the size of the editions. But exhibits, screens, slides, films and charts eke out the printed word. And the mail keeps voluntary agencies forever handing on the torch of the searchers after children's well-being.

"This annual report comes at the moment when it should give rise to novel New Year's resolutions by the American people about their congressional appropriations. Beginning with the grotesquely petty sum of $25,000, Congress has always dealt meagerly with this most useful bureau. In the present month, however, the House Appropriations Committee cut all the proposed modest increase from the estimates for its future work.

"The bureau asked an increase of $187,520, making the total requested appropriation $352,160. While an amendment on the floor of the House granted an increase of $109,000, the work of the bureau will be crippled for lack of the full sum requested."

Mrs. Kelley urges a nation-wide protest, in the hope that the full appropriation may yet be secured. But, even if granted, how pitifully small it will be compared with the huge sums voted for other objects! Congress has appropriated many millions for military and naval "preparedness"—so many that during the coming years all the people, men and women alike, will have to bear an unprecedented burden of taxation. The most necessary munitions of war are the soldiers; yet only an infinitesimal sum in comparison has been appropriated to save the lives of the children, the country's most fundamental and priceless asset, whether in war or peace.

Here is a new proof that the exclusion of woman from suffrage is not only a wrong to women, but also a distinct loss to the State. If women's wishes had as much weight as men's in the apportionment of the taxes, the Children's Bureau would not be chronically half starved—like so many of the children; nor should we have the grotesque spectacle of so many State Legislatures voting large sums to protect the health of animals, and turning down requests for much smaller sums to protect the health of children. A. S. B.

# NEWS FROM THE STATES

## NEW YORK

A suffrage training school is to be conducted during January and February by the educational section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Afternoon and evening sessions will be held at 303 Fifth avenue, and a season membership ticket admits the holder to these and all other classes and lectures of the section. Application for tickets should be made to the executive secretary, Miss J. E. Decker, before Jan. 5.

Suffrage history and argument will be taught by Miss Louise Grant; government and political methods by Arthur MacMahon; economics, by Mrs. Jessica G. Cosgrave; parliamentary law, by Mrs. Urquhart Lee; organization and suffrage activities, by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and other organizers, and public speaking, by Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale.

The Santa Claus who visited New York City was dressed in yellow and wore a "Votes for Women" button, and was assisted by members of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, who, with the police, provided gifts for children at the various stations.

Eight hundred children were provided with toys and candy by suffragists of the 25th Assembly district, and each toy and candy box was marked with a suffrage slogan. Apples donated by the 12th Assembly district for 5,000 children had "Votes for Women" buttons stuck in them, and suffrage ribbon tied the 250 candy boxes of the 19th Assembly district.

## WISCONSIN

Following three talks on woman suffrage in Beloit by Mrs. Helen B. McDowell, a strong organization was effected among the suffragists in that city. Officers were chosen as follows:—Chairman, Mary E. Houston; first vice-chairman, Mrs. D. B. Worthington; second vice-chairman, Mrs. I. D. Woolsey; secretary, Miss Gertrude Chesborough; treasurer, Mrs. Hugo A. von Aven.

The use of the Assembly Chamber in the Capitol at Madison has been secured for the main evening meeting of the annual suffrage convention in that city on Jan. 17.

## TEXAS

The regular monthly meeting of the Business Women's Suffrage Club of San Antonio was held on Dec. 14 in the Y. W. C. A. building. Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago was the principal speaker. Following her address there was a general discussion by the members on "What Is a Vote, and Why Should Women Have It?" A supper was then served.

The "Suffrage Special" visited Stockdale and Lavernia on Dec. 16, street meetings being held in both towns. In Stockdale a meeting for women was held in the hotel, at which plans were made for the formation of a suffrage society after Christmas. On Dec. 17 the San Antonio Society made the first payment on a Ford automobile which will be the permanent "Suffrage Special," and will make two or three trips every week into the country.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Prominent members of the Salisbury Equal Suffrage League have sent a letter to Senators Overman and Simmons and to all the Congressmen from the State asking them to state their attitude toward prospective suffrage legislation in the National Legislature.

The letter reads as follows:

In view of the fact that equal suffrage has been endorsed by every political party, we presume that your position on this subject must coincide with that of the Democratic Party, and of the President, who believes in suffrage "for the women of the nation," therefore with every confidence in your co-operation in future suffrage work, we, representing the Salisbury N. C. Equal Suffrage League, composed of sixty of your constituents and others, wish to know whether your aid may be relied upon in regard to equal suffrage legislation, whether by State or Federal action.

With varying degrees of patience, we have watched the women of the West become voters, while we were denied a voice in the laws relating to individuals and property; we have seen the women of three Canadian provinces become voters, while we were voteless; we have seen even the women of Yucatan acquire their just share in the Government, and we now protest against the so-called conservatism of North Carolina's representatives in the council of the nation, urging that their extreme indifference as to this great renaissance, their apathy as to this wonderful step in the natural evolution of civilization, be converted into an earnest endeavor to place our State in the vanguard of the forward movement of which the suffrage issue is so large a part.

Can we be assured of your active participation in the work for Woman's Suffrage as embodied in the Susan B. Anthony Amendment?

(Signed)
Elizabeth B. Hedrick,
Chairman,
Mrs. Murrell Laud,
Mrs. Edwin Hobson.

The Maine State grange again declared unequivocally for equal suffrage at its convention, Dec. 22, in Bangor.

## ILLINOIS

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, who was re-elected president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association this year, is encouraged by the spirit of co-operation shown by the suffragists. Since her re-election, in co-operation with the State board, she has succeeded in amalgamating practically all of the suffrage forces in Illinois, and a powerful advisory committee has been formed to consult and work with the State board.

The members of the advisory committee are: Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, president of the Chicago Political Equality League, the largest suffrage organization in Illinois; Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, president of the Woman's City Club; Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley, president of the Chicago Woman's Club; Mrs. James W. Morrisson, president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell, president of the Woman's Legislative congress; Mrs. George Bass, who was manager of the Woman's Campaign for Wilson; Miss Harriet E. Vittum, who was appointed to a similar position by the Republicans; Mrs. Joanna E. Downes, who was the first organizer of Democratic women in Chicago, and Mrs. William Severin, who took the initiative in organizing the Republican women; Miss Florence King, president of the Woman's Association of Commerce of Chicago; Mrs. Frederick A. Dow, ex-president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and now chairman of the Ward Civic Leagues in Chicago; Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, who has long been an influential member of the Chicago Women's Club, and whose influence among the Jewish women is far reaching; Miss Alice Henry, who was the editor of Life and Labor for a number of years and is a powerful factor in labor circles; Mrs. Mary Busey, of Urbana, recently re-elected by a big majority as one of the State University trustees; Dr. M. B. Brown, one of the leading suffragists in DeKalb; Mrs. E. B. Coolley, prominent as a Y. W. C. A. and suffrage worker of Danville; Mrs. Henry M. Dunlap, long noted for her interest in philanthropic work in Illinois, whose husband has recently been re-elected to the State Senate; Mrs. George E. Wilkinson, president of a strong civic and suffrage organization of Alton; Mrs. Rebecca H. Kauffman, president of the Oregon Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Annice G. Bantz, president of the organization of Marion, and Mrs. John Taylor Cowles, an active worker in the Arche Club and Southern Women's Club.

After consultation it has been voted by this committee and the State board to work for the Federal amendment and to center forces in Illinois on securing a constitutional convention as the best medium through which to secure full suffrage for the women of the State.

Miss Katherine B. Porter is now State Chairman for Organization for the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. There are affiliated organizations in every Congressional and Senatorial district, and Miss Porter hopes to have an active working organization in every leading town in the State before the year is over.

## OHIO

Beginning Jan. 15, Miss Zara duPont will have the assistance of Miss Mary Gayer of Akron in her field work.

From Oct. 10 to Dec. 16, the Organization Committee visited 72 different towns in 12 counties and formed 22 new organizations in as many towns. The new clubs are at Delphos and Bluffton, in Allen County; St. Mary's, New Bremen and Waynesfield, in Auglaize County; County; Sidney, Greenville and Piqua, county seats; Leipsic, Vaughnsville, Columbus Grove, Kalida and Ottawa, in Putnam County; Marion, Ada, Bowling Green, Coshocton and Amherst, important towns and county seats, and at Cambridge, Byesville, Senecaville and Cumberland, in Guernsey County.

Three new county presidents have been chosen, Mrs. Edwin M. Cosley, of Troy, for Miami County; Mrs. L. M. Sturtevant, of Sidney, for Shelby County, and Mrs. C. L. Griesinger, of Medina, for Medina County.

The Ohio Wesleyan Equal Suffrage League has just completed its poll of women students and faculty in regard to their stand on woman suffrage and announces the following result: Freshmen, 78.5 per cent. favorable, 13 per cent. undecided, 8.5 per cent. opposed; sophomores, 54.8 per cent. favorable, 24.3 per cent. undecided, 20.9 per cent. opposed; juniors, 63.4 per cent. favorable, 25 per cent. undecided, 11.6 per cent. opposed; seniors, 85.4 per cent. favorable, 14.6 per cent. undecided; faculty, 33 favorable, 4 undecided.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and Senator Harding, probably the leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties in Ohio, have announced that they are in favor of the proposed presidential suffrage bill and will lend their aid.

The State Grange has passed a resolution endorsing woman suffrage. L. J. Taber, Master in his annual address, recommended that the Grange work for presidential suffrage.

## MICHIGAN

Dr. Effie McCullom Jones, one of the field workers of the National Suffrage Association, spent the week of Dec. 11 in Michigan. On Tuesday she addressed a big meeting of the State Grange in Lansing and met several suffrage workers at luncheon afterward. The Grand Rapids Equal Franchise League entertained Dr. Jones at luncheon on Wednesday, and the 14th she spent at State headquarters in Kalamazoo. She addressed the students of Kalamazoo College, who were enthusiastic. At noon Dr. Jones met with the suffrage workers at a luncheon given by the Kalamazoo County Suffrage Association. At this meeting Mayor James B. Balch and Attorney W. R. Fox assured the women of the support of the men who voted Michigan dry.

On Friday she returned to Detroit and aided Wayne county in constructive plans for the education of the voters.

Two new organizations have been reported to headquarters, one at Alma, in Gratiot County, and the other in Benzie County. The latter has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. A. E. Knight; first vice-president, Mrs. L. B. Daines; second vice-president, Mrs. William Petit; recording secretary, Mrs. H. Begold; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. Monroe; treasurer, Mrs. G. Rose.

## VIRGINIA

"Christmas," writes a Virginia suffragist, "seems to have crept into the bones of most of the suffragists in this State, not to the exclusion of suffrage—oh, dear, no!—for they have attended suffrage sales and many are buying suffrage Christmas gifts, but they have ceased temporarily to notify headquarters of any meetings they may be holding. However, they do attend other meetings held in the interest of questions in which they are deeply concerned. A committee from the Richmond League attended upon invitation a meeting of the Civic Association, addressed by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, and we felt while hearing him that he might almost have been making a suffrage speech."

A telephone call to the Richmond League: "Can you tell me how I can reach anti-suffrage headquarters? I want to have my name taken off their list—I never authorized them to put it on. I have been talking to Mrs. Valentine, and I want to join the Equal Suffrage League—I like the things you stand for. I can't go down today for a membership card. Please mail one to me and I'll sign it and send it back."

## MASSACHUSETTS

The State Association will conduct a suffrage school, on lines recommended by the National Association, at headquarters, 585 Boylston street, Boston, early in February.

On Jan. 10, a New Year's Party will be held in the rooms of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, 167 Tremont St., at 4 P. M.

The ballot has added dignity, poise and self-respect to the women of California, and its psychic significance is the most marked effect.—Gertrude Nelson Andrews, at Chautauqua.

And let us remember that a government of and for the people cannot be by the people while half the people are debarred.—Daniel A. Poling, Superintendent of the United Christian Endeavor.

# SUFFRAGE STATUS

**The Free States**

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

**The Nation-Wide Suffrage Amendment**

**Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."**

**In Senate**

Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

**In House**

Advanced by Judiciary Committee by a vote of 11 to 8 without recommendation. Now awaiting action by Rules Committee to bring it before House.

**Federal Elections Bill**

**To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for members of the House of Representatives.**

**In Senate**

Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

**In House**

Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

**State Suffrage Amendments**

**New York**—The 1916 Assembly passed the amendment 109 to 30 and the Senate 33 to 10. The amendment must pass both branches of the 1917 Legislature this winter before it can be submitted to the men voters of the State.

## NOTES AND NEWS

The sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was ratified Dec. 21. The referendum on the question was the first national question on which Danish women had voted.

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The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness in its first report believes there are between 2,000 and 3,000 needlessly blind persons in the State. The Society has outlined a campaign of education and will seek to enforce State laws to prevent wanton neglect on the part of mothers and midwives.

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Katharine Tynan, the Irish novelist and poet, according to the London Evening Star, says that the war has stirred her to greater keenness on the general question of the public influence of women. "Before the war, although I was hazily a suffragist, the subject bored me. Now I look to women to make another war impossible."

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The editor of Nichi-Nichi, a Japanese newspaper, when asked if the work of his woman reporter was satisfactory, replied: "Yes, in a way, but she is not satisfied with writing personals; I find that she wants to crowd in little pleas for 'woman's rights' and equal suffrage."

## IN THE MAGAZINES

**"Come Out of the Kitchen," by Mary Ray.—Survey, Dec. 16.**

**After the Election—A Voice from the West, by Josiah Poeton.—Outlook, Dec. 20.**

**For Women in Industry, by Mary Van Kleeck.—Survey, Dec. 23.**

## LAST LAUGHS

Man: "Hey, there, how came you up in my apple tree?"

Boy: "Please, Mister, I just fell out of a flying machine."—New York Times.

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Northern Visitor (in Georgia): "I see you raise hogs almost exclusively about here. Do you find they pay better than corn and potatoes?"

Native (slowly): "Wal, no; but yer see, stranger, hogs don't need hoeing!"—Christian Register.

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"How often does your road kill a man?" asked a facetious traveling salesman of a Central Branch conductor the other day.

"Just once," replied the conductor sourly.

---

Chaplain: "So you've been to the hospital to see your son? It's a sitting-up case, isn't it?"

Proud Mother: "Yes, but he made the hospital attendants sit up afore they did him."

---

"Uncle Joe," some one asked, "do you know what causes the tides?" The old man admitted he did. After some urging he explained: "You've turned over in bed, I think likely?" "Certainly." "And when you went over, the bedclothes kind o' slipped round and sloshed round, and didn't get there at the same time you did?" "Yes." "Wal, that's the way of the tides. The old world slips round inside of the sea like a man under the bedclothes, and that's what makes the the tides. It's easy enough after you understand it."—Brooklyn Times.

Little Girl: "Did you ever dream of being in heaven?"

Little Boy: "No, not exactly, but I dreamed once that I was right in the middle of a big apple dumpling."

---

"Well, well, cook," sighed the lady of the house, in a resigned way, "you've managed to break even the thermometer, haven't you?"

Whereupon, in a tone equally resigned, the cook said:

"Yis, Mum; and now we'll have to take the weather just as it comes, won't we?"

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He is a very small boy, just beyond the limits of babyhood. The other day some one asked him if he was not father's boy. He answered: "Yes." "And are you mother's boy, too?" Yes," replied Charlie. "Well, how can you be father's boy and mother's boy at the same time?" "Oh," replied Charlie, indifferently, "can't a wagon have two horses?"

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Mrs. Jekinson, a regular visitor in the doctor's consulting room, started on the long story of her troubles. The doctor endured it patiently and gave her another bottle. At last she started to go, and the doctor was congratulating himself, when she stopped and exclaimed, "Why, doctor, you didn't look to see if my tongue was coated." "I know it isn't," wearily replied the medical man. "You don't find grass on a race track."—The Epworth Herald.

## DUTCH WOMEN GAIN ELIGIBILITY

**23 Representatives Stood at Parliament's Door Through Electoral Reform Sessions.**

Throughout the public sessions of the Dutch Second Chamber when the question of electoral reform was up, 23 women, each representing 1,000 suffragists, stood at the doors as a constant reminder of the exclusion of women from full equality with men. A letter has just come to the Woman's Journal for Martina G. Kramers of Rotterdam regarding the situation in Holland.

The Woman Suffrage Association was active even in summer—and holiday time—holding open-air meetings every Sunday, says Mrs. Kramers. At the opening of Parliament on Sept. 19 the women flocked in thousands to The Hague and were seen in groups at every street corner, distributing pamphlets. When the Queen arrived to deliver her opening address, the women with their white and yellow ribbons were at the door of the House and in the afternoon they would have filled the square before the building, if the police had not had to clear the square on account of a row set up by the anarchists.

Since that day, whenever the Second Chamber has had a public session, a guard of women has been posted at the door of the House, in which the men, deputies of men, were discussing the electoral reform which aims at making them the real representatives of the whole nation, consisting of men and women; and the guard remained on duty up to the afternoon of Nov. 6, when the debate on the enfranchisement of women ended. In order to make it clear to all the M. P.'s that each of the 23 women on guard represented a thousand members of the W. S. A., the Association called the suffragists from all the 150 branches spread all over the country to The Hague, and on the day of the opening of the general discussion of the Franchise Reform, over 4,000 women, wearing the suffrage colors, filled the whole Binnenhof (the square before the House of Parliament). The speaker of the House received Dr. Aletta Jacobs, the president, with two more officers of the W. S. A., who presented a memoir demanding political equality for men and women.

It has not been obtained in spite of the active agitation conducted by the women, but what they have gained is certainly a step forward, as a comparison of the old and the new conditions for electorship will show.

The existing Constitution, adopted in 1887, gives the franchise to *male* inhabitants, possessing certain qualifications of property and fitness, to be stipulated by the electoral law. The Revision Bill, proposed by the government and now adopted by the Second Chamber gives the franchise to all adult men, and makes it possible for a subsequent electoral law to enfranchise women "if and in so far as it shall think fit, without, however, introducing a property qualification."

It will be seen that the gain is *eligibility* at once and *a chance to get the vote* as soon as the government in power will grant it.

The friends of suffrage in the Second Chamber, especially the Socialists, tried to amend the bill by striking out the word "male" and omitting the special clause dealing with the enfranchisement of women; but the Premier deliberately refused to accept this amendment, not because he himself was not in favor of giving votes to women, but because he did not feel warranted to go beyond complying with the compromise agreed to in 1913 for the last elections by the political parties which now compose the majority. Still the Premier, Mr. Cort van der Linden, *has* gone farther than the compromise, in so far as he gives women eligibility for all governing bodies; this is probably due to the change in the position of women brought about by the war and also to the example of Denmark. So eligibility, also called "passive suffrage," is the Dutch women's war profit, and, like all war profits, it will benefit only very few and blind the eyes of the many who will think it an object of great value.

We may well wonder at the way in which politicians who are obliged to recognize our right to political equality, mete it out to us grudgingly and hesitatingly, giving and withholding, now this, now that. In New Zealand women have voted since 1893, but are not as yet eligible to Parliament. In Holland we are to have a seat in Parliament before we are entitled to vote, and voting qualifications for women are invented on the most contradictory lines, some M. P.'s proposing to enfranchise only the unmarried and others only the married women. It will be playing fast and loose all the time, until we shall have our rights constitutionally warranted like our brothers.

In order to become law the new Constitution has to pass a second reading by the First Chamber and a third by a two-thirds majority of the whole States-General, after which it requires the royal sanction.

## PROPERTY FIRST SENATORS AGREE

**Woman Listens to Debate in Georgia Where Manufacturers Precede Moral Welfare**

A Georgia woman writes:

"I sat in the Senate chamber and listened to the debate on the cigarette bill, so-called, before the committee of Senators who had the bill before them. There were ten Senators present, barely a quorum. The temperance women of the State had asked the Legislature to enact a law which would forbid the youth of the State to destroy themselves by the use of the cigarette. Several women spoke briefly, and the president of one of the Atlanta unions made the best address that was possible under the circumstances.

"Four men made speeches against the measure, each pleading for the cigarette manufacturer, and each, when questioned, confessing that they were to be paid for their day's work, with all expenses, by the tobacco magnates of the country. They made the plea that manufacturers paid a license and that they should be allowed to manufacture cigarettes.

"When the ten men voted, but three of them voted to keep minors and the youth of the country away from the temptation, but seven (more than two-thirds) voted to preserve the cigarette traffic. When we know, as we do, that cigarettes are destroying the physical and mental forces of boys of our country it was a painful sight to the mothers who were present."

But the vote is essential to the mothers, to make their demands effective. Men in office pay attention to the constituents who have the power to remove them if they fail to do their duty.

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